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best extant, accompany each special department, as *e. g.*, mineralogy.

Mr. HUTCHESON mentioned the need of good model guide-books, and named as one of the best of this class the *Friedrich's Bausteine*. He also called attention to the place assigned to "religious organizations and systems" under the general head "Moral condition of Man," and said he thought it would more naturally fall under "Social Relations."

Mr. WARD concurred in this last view, at least in the abstract. He also reverted to Mr. Hutcheson's previous suggestion relative to the exhibition of epoch-making books, and spoke of the educational effect of such a feature on young persons who might desire to lay out a course of reading and wish to avoid the mass of literature of an ordinary or inferior quality which makes up the bulk of all great libraries.

Prof. GOODE said that such a collection would come under the department of "Human Achievement." He also spoke of the guide-books, the preparation of which is contemplated.

Mr. TRUE remarked upon the satisfactory manner in which the proposed system gets rid of mere curiosities. He said that the commonest objects were, from the practical point of view, the most important, and yet they were often evanescent and difficult to obtain.

Prof. GOODE illustrated this by the effort the museum authorities had been obliged to make to obtain a specimen of the planchette.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGULAR MEETING, April 4, 1882.

Colonel GARRICK MALLERY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The election of Dr. WM. H. HAWKES, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., as an active member of the Society, was announced.

The Curator reported the following gifts:

From the AUTHOR.—Hiawatha and the Iroquois Confederation; A Study in Anthropology. By Horatio Hale. A paper read at the Cincinnati meeting of the A. A. A. S., in August, 1881, under the title of "A Lawgiver of the Stone Age." Salem, Mass., 1881, pamph., 20 pp.

— A paper entitled "The Manuscript Troano." By Prof.

- Cyrus Thomas. Taken from the *American Naturalist* for August, 1881, pp. 625-641.
- From the AUTHOR.—A pamphlet entitled "A preface to, with extracts from, A Book of the Beginnings." By Gerald Massey. 28 pp.
- *Mittheilungen aus der anthropologischen Literatur Amerikas*. By Dr. Emil Schmidt. Essen, 20 pp., 4to.
- From the PUBLISHER.—*Military and Naval Advertiser and Book Record*. Washington and New York, December, 1881.
- From the SOCIETY.—*Mémoires de la Société d'histoire, d'archéologie et de littérature de l'arrondissement de Beaune*. Deuxième série. No. 1. Beaune, France, 1881, 2 parts.
- From Dr. OSCAR LÖW.—*Sitzung der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft zu München*, vom 16 December.

Prof. O. T. MASON then read a paper on "THE TREATMENT OF ABORIGINES BY COLONISTS OF HIGHER RACES," of which the following is an abstract :

The author of the paper, believing that several very important questions in anthropology depend upon the knowledge of this subject for a proper solution, attempted to group together a mass of facts gathered from a variety of sources. The various methods of intrusion upon occupied areas were illustrated by examples of ancient and modern colonization, such as the Jews into Palestine, the Phœnicians and Greeks into the seaports of the Mediterranean, and the Romans into their conquered provinces. The two conquests of England by the Romans and by the Anglo-Saxons and Jutes were adduced to illustrate the effect of yielding or of stubborn resistance.

The freshest and best examples were accredited to Sir Bartle Frere, who had studied the subject thoroughly both in British India and in Southern Africa.

In the course of the paper the author treated of the wide difference always existing between theories of occupation as held by the home government and the real conduct of the intruders towards the natives; the effect of changed clothing and environment, of spirit-drinking, of sexual diseases and of epidemics, the changes wrought in the Pariah classes by education, the tendency to destroy the aboriginal peoples, and the best method of establishing a government over the lower class. As history is ever repeating itself, it was held that the careful study of the methods and results of

various modes of colonization would assist the modern civilized governments in the discharge of their duties towards the aborigines within the territories over which they have extended their sway.

DISCUSSION.

Col. MALLERY pointed out certain analogies between the facts presented, and those which have attended the settlement of America by the whites.

Dr. ROCK drew the contrast between the effect of European occupation of North and South America, that whereas the amalgamation of races has been slight in the former it is the rule in the latter. He said that in many parts of South America it was considered an honor to have descended from Indian ancestors, and he thought four-fifths of the people of that continent had Indian blood in their veins; at least such was the case at Paraná and along the Rio Negro. Even those who claimed to be pure Castilians were rarely wholly pure.

Col. MALLERY stated that what had been said of North America was not entirely true of Canada.

Col. SEELY remarked that in the Saxon invasion of England no assimilation of races took place, while invasions and migrations on the Continent of Europe were always accompanied by a mixture of races. He then drew the parallel with respect to the colonization of America. The portions colonized by the English exclusively showed no mixture with the aborigines, but the portions colonized wholly or in part by the Latin races showed such mixture. In Canada it was the French and not the English that had amalgamated, while in Mexico the Spaniards evinced the same readiness to combine with the natives that they did in South America.

Mr. WARD pointed out, in support of Col. Seely's statement, the peculiarly isolated position which the United States and Territories occupy in this respect, and maintained that this furnished conclusive proof that it was neither the latitude and resultant climate nor any essential difference between the character of the more northern and more southern tribes of Indians which caused their destruction, but that it was simply due to the different characteristics of the colonizing races; that while the Latin races readily amalgamate with the Indians, the Teutonic races, and particularly the Anglo-Saxon, have a strong aversion to doing so.

Prof. MASON thought that the failure of the Anglo-Saxons and

Britons to intermix was largely due to the unwillingness of the latter.

Dr. PRENTISS said that the product of amalgamation was necessarily an inferior race. He gave the views of Bishop Andrews on the Mexican race. The mixed-bloods are now largely in the majority. Some of the finest men in the State, such as the late President Juarez, are full-blooded Indians, and proud of their pedigree.

Col. SEELY said the same was true among the Cherokees, who are proud of their pure Indian blood.

Prof. MASON said he had been told that the Scotch inhabitants of some of the Southern States had always taken kindly to the Indians, and that quite a Scotch-Indian stock had resulted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGULAR MEETING, MAY 2, 1882.

Colonel GARRICK MALLERY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Curator reported the receipt of the following gift:

From the EDITOR.—Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia.
By Dr. Paolo Mantegazza. Vol. XI, pt. 3. Florence, 1881,
pp. 197-489, 2 pll.

Rev. J. OWEN DORSEY then read a paper on "THE GENTILE SYSTEM OF THE IOWAS," of which the following is an abstract:

The Iowas belong to that linguistic stock which has been known as the Dakotan family, but which, in future, must be called the Siouan family. They were mentioned by Marquette, in 1673, and located on his map between 40° and 41° N., west of the "Pana" (Ponkas), and northwest of the "Maha" (Omahas) and "Ototanta" (Otos). Marquette called them "Pahoutet."

These four tribes were originally parts of the Hotcañgara or Winnebagos.

Meaning of the word "Iowa" and of their real name, "Paqocte."

Origin of the Iowas.

Tribal circle. Two phratries; gentes.

Mythical origin of the gentes.

Present organization of the tribe.

Rights and duties of gentes.

Account of their sub-gentes.